Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York City,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN. DR. PORTER is constantly availing himself of every late discovery that modern science proves practically useful, and, together with his many years constant practice and profound study, feels confident in asserting that he has acquired the most sure, safe, and satisfactory method of inserting his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles, that has yet been discovered.
Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.
☞ Teeth extracted positively without pain.
feb:15, tf.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer.

LINES:

Inscribed to Miss H. E. M. of Allegheny Summit.

BY ONE IN THE LOWLANDS.

Lady on the mountain's height,
Thine's an elevated home,
And the landscape far below thee,
Thou dost occularly roam;
But look not down upon us
With haughty—proud disdain;
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

We know that we're beneath thee;
Beings of inferior birth,
But angels in their love look down
Upon the sons of earth:
Then like thy bright companions,
Thy smiles upon us rain;
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

We humbly bow before thee,
And worship at thy shrine—
Oh! to our fond petitions
Wilt thou graciously incline?
For, with thy benign approval
Shall joy with us obtain;
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

We love thee, we adore thee
For thy many graces sweet,
And fain we'd gather pearls
And lay them at thy feet:
Thou art lovely! thou art beautiful;
We regard thee without stain,
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

Thou art peerless! thou art perfect!
As we gaze upon the now,
And a coronet of diamonds
We'd weave around thy brow:
For thee all India's treasure,
We'd bring across the main,
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

Thine eyes are scintilations
From brightest orbs above,
And thy gentle heart so winsome,
Is full of tenderest love:
But speak the word, fair lady,
And we'll follow in thy train,
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

From Heaven hast thou wandered,
Far from thy place of birth—
Forsook thy home celestial
To cheer the sons of earth:
One smile from thee, sweet seraph,
Is to us a world of gain,
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

Dwell forever on the mountain,
Fair lady—most divine,
And with overteeming hearts of love
Our homage shall be thine,
And thy name and virtues ever
Shall be our proud refrain,
Us here upon the lowlands;
Us here upon the plain.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells:
After the bud, the radiant rose:
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

Miscellaneous.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

[From Beadle's Monthly.]

Famine! How few persons in our well-fed community, comprehend the import of the word! Happily, as a country, we know nothing of the appalling affliction. The cry for bread, not from one poor sufferer, but from a whole city full—not from hovel, but from every valley and hillside—who can picture it! The soul shrinks back aghast from the spectacle, and we who live in comfortable homes fain would believe that the visitation must pass away with the day and become a thing of the past.

Perhaps, now, the keen famine in India is past—that the efforts of the English government to relieve the starving multitudes have been adequate to the need; but the memory of the fifteen months just past will long remain, finding its parallel, in agony and death in the Florence plague. That great pestilence which stands out in the history of the fourteenth century as one of Time's alarms to frighten the human race, ran over the face of the country, according to the Italian poet Bocaccio's statement "like fire when it comes in contact with large masses of combustibles," till its victims were daily numbered by thousands. In vain the hope of escaping from it, various plans were adopted. While some walked everywhere "with odors and nosegays to smell to," "for the atmosphere seemed to them tainted with the stench of dead bodies," others lived temperately, shut their ears to all news of the plague, and "diverted themselves with music." Some fled from the plague stricken city; brother from brother, wife from husband, and even parent from child, for the terror inspired by the calamity was so great that it dried up the natural affections. Another class remained in the city incessantly revelling in taverns and deserted private houses, indulging in every brutal passion, and defying every law, human and divine; for those whose duty it was to enforce the laws were themselves either sick or dead.

But, there was no haven of safety. The plague seized on the temperate man diverting himself with his music, or the man inhaling his nosegay, on the coward in his flight, on the reveler in the midst of his brutal revelry. They were buried, if noble and wealthy, with some show of ceremony, but if of the middle and lower rank, with scarce any. These either breathed their last in the streets or in their own houses, "where the stench that came from them first made discovery of their deaths to the neighborhood." When the graveyards were filled, deep trenches were dug, and into them the corpses were thrown, piled up in rows "as goods are stowed in a ship," "for things had come to that pass, that men's lives were no more regarded than the lives of so many beasts."

For five months was this the state of the city. In the adjacent country, "the poor distressed laborers, with their families, without either the aid of physicians or the help of servants," might be seen "languishing on the highways, in the fields, in their own houses, and dying rather like cattle than human creatures." The ripe corn was left ungathered; the cattle were allowed to roam about at large, and every man lived as if each day would be his last; that is he became as dissolute in manners, as were the citizens How many perished in the country, is not related, but in the city, upwards of one hundred thousand were swept away, and thus were the survivors, for the first time, made aware that their town had been so populous. A more awful mode of taking the census can scarcely be imagined.

Take away from this picture all that lends it a horrible picturesqueness—the music, the revelry, the long train of corpses borne to the place of wholesale burial, preceded by the priests with their crucifix, the sudden deaths in the midst of smiling corn fields; the flocks of sheep, goats, and heards of oxen turned loose; but leave all of its human suffering; add to the swift deaths by pestilence death by the lingering, agonizing process of starvation, the bodies, when found near the towns, thrown into plague-pits, but more often left to rot by the road side or in the jungle, where the flesh is devoured by jackals, dogs and vultures; and then imagine to yourself, if you can the fate of the people, not of a single city and the country immediately surrounding it, but of territories as large as European kingdoms, enduring this accumulation of horrors, and you will have a faint notion of the significance of the words, "famine in India."

The famine commenced in the month of April last in Oriass and Ganjom coast districts extending along the northeastern side of the Bay of Bengal. From thence it spread upwards into other districts of the Bengal Presidency, and downwards into Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, and North and South Arcot—districts in the Murdras Presidency. In these districts the distress was only less terrible than in Bengal. But even in them the lower classes were described as having "hardly a rag to cover their nakedness, and hardly any flesh to cover their bones;" thousands of cattle died for want of water, and pasture, while those that survived resembled the miserable human beings in being mere moving skeletons. In Orissa, Gadjum and Midnapore, the distress wrought by the famine was felt in all its intensity. In those districts it is supposed that the death rate was a thousand a day for many months; but the number of those who thus miserably perished by hunger and disease will never be accurately ascertained. Vast numbers fled from the districts, some to fall by the roadside where their unburied bones lie bleaching in the scorching sun—mute witnesses to the "blessings of British rule;" others to arrive in Calcutta, so emaciated that they appeared like skeleton frames covered with thin transparent India-rubber. In the "City of Palaces," and other towns where they sought refuge, it is calculated that seventy-five thousand were daily fed by public charity, and at least double that number, or one hundred and fifty thousand, by private charity! To see one of those immense crowds, when the daily distribution of rice took place, was a most heart-rending spectacle. In one quarter were thousands of Hindoos, in another thousands of Mussulmen, and at a little distance, sheltered by the ghant, were the women, girls and children.

Scanning the face of those assembled thousands, you saw in every one of them the same expression—the pinched, despairing, yet resigned look of mortal weakness, or of mortal sickness, which the sight of food suddenly changed into a hungry, longing, devouring look—the kind of look which inspires feelings of pity for even a starving wild animal; but which, when worn by the human countenance, is indescribably painful to behold. Over all was the silence of death; no loud and noisy laughter, as would be the case at other times; hardly a sound, save at intervals, when some famished wretch threw up his arms and uttered a cry of wild despair, wrung from him by the gnawing, unappeasable pangs of hunger. At other places, fearful struggles to get possession of the food took place, and many lives were lost in the sickening scramble. The picture would not be complete did we not add that many of the men who received this relief fled from their wives and families, leaving them to fate which they themselves escaped. Thus, the misery wrought by the famine stamped out the love of offspring and of home—conspicuous features in the character of the people of India, and more especially of the Hindoes.

Of the women thus deserted by their natural protectors, many touching stories were told by eye-witnesses. For example: A planter was informed that a woman had died by the road side, and that a living child was at her breast. He sent out his servants, who found the corpse, and the child so tightly clasped in the mother's arms; that in bending it back, stiff and cold, it broke. The poor little infant, exhausted by exposure and want, died as it was being released. Another case: A woman, with her three young children, crawled up to a planter's house just as tiffin was being cleared away; the remains of the curry and rice were carried out into the veranda and placed before her. Without attempting to eat, she seated the three children round the dish, who speedily devoured its contents; and, although the mother was wasted to a skeleton, mumbling her thanks, she turned away, grateful that her offspring had been fed, even while she herself hungered. Here is yet another instance, still more wonderfully touching in its forgetfulness of her self: A little girl and her mother were seen lying under a mango tree. Both were faint from hunger; they had been trying to keep life together by feeding on snails, berries and lizards; but weaker day by day, they at last sunk down under this tree to await a lingering death. Some boiled rice was placed before them. The mother was too weak to raise herself, so, although "the child's big eyes flashed with a hungry gleam," her little hands, well filled, first sought the mother's mouth, and not until half the rice was thus consumed did she herself eat.

These famines are of frequent occurrence in India; in fact, they may be regarded as one of the "institutions" of the country. Omitting all mention of those which took place before 1831, it is recorded that in that and two following years the population of the province of Guntoor, a district in the Madras Presidency, was reduced from half to a quarter of a million by famine and pestilence. During the following thirty years there were many minor famines—minor, that is, comparatively speaking—and then there was the great drought which swept over the North-West Provinces in 1860-61. In these disastrous years the famine was on a gigantic scale; but, as large numbers of the people concealed their distress, enduring it even unto death, rather than break the rules of caste, or run counter to the feelings of their tribes, the number of those who are known to have perished—from eighty thousand to ninety thousand—does not represent the total mortality. The actual sufferers number one million and a half, and the loss of property amounted in value to three millions and three quarters sterling.

Being of such frequent occurrence, the reader unacquainted with the system of Indian misrule would never for a moment imagine that the remedy for such deep and wide-spread distress is plain—to irrigate the country, from reservoirs of water stored up during the wet season. But, that such is the easy remedy is confessed by all observant authorities. Store up the waters by dams and basins in the lower levels, and by making reservoirs of valleys up among the hills, and the great annual drouth is stripped of its terrors. Of course such work would require large sums of money, but the mere material returns would amply compensate the outlay, to say nothing of the suffering it would avert. The "Government" of India, however, does not seem to have been established for any purpose of mercy. Take from the country all it can yield, and have no care for its people save as a source of profit, is the key-note of English policy. Talk of the Yankee being a money worshipper! The heartless cruelty practiced by the English in India—the "grinding" process in use to force large revenues from its soil and people—are facts which stamp the British conqueror as one of the fiercest and most [illegible] knew. Place Yankees in possession of the vast country watered by the Indus and Ganges, and the first thing we should have would be a just and humane government; the next thing, a just and humane system of labor; the next thing, a correct and economical system of land culture, which would defy famine, and make the soil produce two-fold returns. All this *might*, possibly, proceed from a spirit of selfishness, rather than from a spirit of humanity; but, the schools, churches, just laws, happiness and prosperity, which the Yankee race would be *also* sure to instate, would possibly stand as living witnesses that, with all their enterprise and thirst for a prosperous personal condition, the sons of New England were sagacious with the wisdom of humane men.

India never will know happiness or prosperity under British domination. What in Ireland is petty tyranny, in India is the iron heel. Sepoy rebellion is ever impending, for the races of Hindostan bear nothing but a feeling of malice and revenge toward their conquerors. The native races never will be reconciled to their rule, and so long as the British power in the East is supreme, we shall not cease to hear of India famines, India rebellions, India misrule.

ASPIRATIONS TO BE RICH.

A youth writes us as follows—and his case is like that of so many other that we treat it thus publicly, suppressing his name:

"Dear Sir: I am a poor boy. I would like to get rich. Now what shall I do? I would like to quit this section. I don't want to remain on my father's farm. Please give me the best advice you can, and oblige. Yours, G. G. S."

Answer.—The aspiration to be rich—though by no means the highest that can impel a career—is, in our view, wholesome and laudable. The youth who says, "Let me be rich *any how*, "and before all other considerations," is very likely to bring up in some State Prison; but he who consistently says, "Let me first be just, honest, moral, diligent, useful; *then* rich," is on the right road. Every boy *ought* to aspire to be rich, provided he can be without unfaithfulness to social obligation or to moral principle.

But how shall he set about getting rich? We would concisely say:

I. *Firmly resolve never to owe a debt.*—It is the fundamental mistake of most boys to suppose that they can get rich faster on money earned by others than on that earned respectively by themselves. If every youth of 18 to 25 years were to day offered $10,000 for ten years at seven per cent. interest, two thirds of them would eagerly accept it; when the probable consequence is that three fourths of them would die bankrupts and paupers. Boys do not need money half so much as they need to know how to earn and save it. The boy who at the close of his first year of independence, has earned and saved $100, and invested or loaned it where it will pay him six or seven per cent., will almost surely become rich if he lives; while he who closes his first year of responsibility in debt, will probably live and die in debt. There is no greater mistake made by our American youth than that of choosing to pay interest rather than receive it. Interest devours us while we sleep; it absorbs our profits and aggravates our losses. Let a young man at twenty five have $1,000 loaned on bond and mortgage or invested in public securities, and he will rarely want money thereafter: in fact, that $1,000, invested at seven per cent., will of itself make him rich before he is sixty. There is no rule more important or wholesome for our boys than that which teaches them to go through life receiving interest rather than paying it. Of the torments which afflict this mortal sphere, the first rank is held by Crime; the second by Debt.

II. *Acquire promptly and thoroughly some useful calling.*—Some pursuits are more lucrative, some more respectable, some more agreeable, than others; but a chimney sweep's is far better than none at all. No matter how rich his parents may be, a boy should learn a trade; no matter how poor he may be, a boy may learn *some* trade if he will. This city is full to day of young (and old) men who have been clerks, bookkeepers, porters, &c., &c., yet can find nothing to do, and are starving because their foolish parents did not give them trades. A trade is an estate, and almost always a productive one. A good efficient farm laborer can generally find paying work if he does not insist in looking for it in a city where it cannot well be; while many a college graduate famishes because nobody wants the only work he knows how to do. Let nothing prevent your acquiring skill in some branch of productive industry.

III. *Resolve not to be a rover.*—"A rolling stone gathers no moss," but is constantly thumped and knocked, and often shivered to pieces. If you are honest and industrious, you must be constantly making reputation, which, if you remain in one place helps you along the road to fortune. Even a hod carrier or streetsweeper who has proved that his promise to appear on a given day and hour and go to work may be trusted, has a property in the confidence thus created. If you cannot find your work where you now are, migrate; but do it once for all. When you have stuck your stake, stand by it!

IV. *Comprehend that there is work almost everywhere for him who can do it.*—An Italian named Biauconi settled in Ireland some sixty years ago, and got very rich there by gradually establishing lines of passenger conveyances all over that island. Almost any man would have said that he who went to Ireland to make his fortune must be mad. He who knows how, and will work, can get rich growing potatoes in New England, though he hasn't a five cent stamp to begin with. There is work that will pay for a million more people on the soil of Connecticut alone. There are millions of unproductive acres within a day's ride of this City that might be bought and rendered largely fruitful at a clear profit of $100 or more per acre. A man in Niles, Mich., declined to go gold hunting in the Rocky Mountains because there was more gold in Niles than he could get hold of. The reason was a good one, and it applies almost everywhere. If you can find nothing to do where you are, it is generally because you can do nothing.

V. *Realize that he who earns six pence per day more than he spends must get rich, while he who spends six pence more than he earns must become poor.*—This is a very hackneyed truth: but we shall never be done needing its repetition. Hundreds of thousands are not only poor but wretched to day, simply because they fail to comprehend or will not heed it. We Americans are not only an extravagant but an ostentatious people. We habitually spend too much on our own stomaches and our neighbors' eyes. We are continually in hotwater, not because we cannot live in comfort on our means, but because we persist in spending more than we need or can afford. Our youth squander in extra food and drinks, in frolic and dissipation, which does them harm instead of good, the means which should be the nest egg of their future competence. When cares and children cluster about them, they grumble at [illegible] ted the years and the means which might and should have saved them from present and future poverty.

—All these are very trite, homely truths. All our boys have heard them again and again; but how many have laid them to heart? We assure G. G. S., and every other youth, that each may become rich if he will—that "to be or not to be" rests entirely with himself; and that his very first lesson is to distrust and shun by paths and short cuts, and keep straight along the broad, obvious, beaten highway.—*New York Tribune.*

LAY REPRESENTATION.

The following are some of the thoughts that are revolving deeply and seriously in the minds of thousands of the membership of the M. E. Church at this time:

1st. Is the end and object of all Church Government to benefit the Clergy as an order, or the great body of the membership of Christ's Church?

2d. If the ultimate end and object of all Church Government is the protection, edification, and increase of the body of the membership, then is there any reason in the nature of the case why the membership should not share with the ministry in the responsibilities, councils, and labors necessary to such government?

3d. Is it not a fact that the largest part of the business transacted in the Annual and General Conferences, whether of a legislative, executive, or advisory character, necessarily has, and is intended to have, a direct and ultimate bearing on the membership as a body?

4th. If so, does it not appear reasonable that the membership should have a *voice* in such legislative, executive, or advisory measures?

5th. Is it not of the first importance to the welfare of the Church to Unite the ministry and the laity together by the strongest possible bonds of affection, sympathy and confidence, and is not the proposed measure of lay representation adapted to and necessary for this end?

6th. Is there any reason why any class of men should assume the right to disfranchise another class of men, and claim to be their legislators, administrators, and judges of all the laws and every possible application of them?

In withholding from our laity a right of voice in their government, it deprives them of the strongest motives for activity and liberality. Our laity have no representation in the legislative assemblies of the M. E. Church; delegates to the General Conference are the clergy—they represent the clergy of the Annual Conferences. A Christian Church should be strictly a government of principle in relation to the governed. The right to be represented where law is made to govern, is not only essential to civil freedom, but is equally the basis of religious liberty.

Justice to Christianity and the interests of society demands for the laity a right of voice in every department of the government of the Church. If admitted in its councils, would it not give to our organization security and efficiency? It is not true that all of the legislative, executive, and financial talent in our Church is confided to the clergy.

It must be admitted that God demands the exercise of those talents that he has given us, and are intended as a blessing to the Church, both legislative and devotional, and we can not disobey this divine injunction with impunity. Not a civil government has existed whose perfection or adaptation has supplied the wants of any people for one generation; we are constantly making laws adapted for our present wants—the future is not ours. History will record this a revolutionary area. Our civil law-givers are almost in favor of universal suffrage.

I will avoid contrasting our Church Polity with that of our liberal Civil Government as it might be construed as being unkind towards the law-makers of our church—*Methodist.*

THE TWO VOICES.—When Guttenberg, the first, printer, was working in his cell in the monastery of St. Aborsgot, he tells us that he heard two voices address him. The one bade him desist; told him the power his invention would put in the hands of bad men to propagate their wickedness; told him how men would profane the art he had created and how posterity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the world. So impressed was Guttenberg with what he heard, that he took a hammer, and broke to pieces the types he had so laboriously put together. His Work of destruction was only stayed by another voice, sweet and musical, that fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and to rejoice in his work; that all good might be made the cause of evil, but that God would bless the right in the end. So to all of us still come those voices that came to Guttenberg; the one calling us to work while it is called today—to try to leave this world better than we found it; and the other tempting us to give over and take our ease—to leave the plough in mid furrow, and to rest on our oars when we should be pulling against the stream.

ROTHSCHILD AND WATERLOO.

Rothschild's greatest achievement in overreaching distance and his fellow speculators was in 1815. He was near the Chateau de Hougoumont on the 18th of June, watching, as eagerly as the leaders, Bonaparte and Wellington themselves, the progress of the battle of Waterloo. All day long he followed the fighting with strained eyes, knowing that on its issue depended his welfare as well as Europe's. At sunset he saw that the victory was with Wellington and the Allies. Then, without a moment's delay, he mounted a horse that had been kept in readiness for him, and hurried homewards. Everywhere on his road fresh horses or carriages were in waiting to help him over the ground.

Riding or driving all night he reached Ostend at daybreak, to find the sea so stormy that the boatmen refused to trust themselves to it. At last he prevailed upon a fisherman to make the venture for a reward of £80. In that way he managed to reach Dover. At Dover, and at the intermediate stages on the road to London, other horses were in waiting, and he was in London before midnight. Next morning, the morning of the 20th of June, he was one of the first to enter the stock exchange. In gloomy whisper he told those who, as usual, crowded round him for news, that Blucher and his Prussians had been routed by Napoleon before Wellington had been able to reach the field; that by himself he could not possibly succeed, and, therefore, the cause of England and her allies was lost.

The funds fell, as they were meant to fall. Every one was anxious to sell, and Rothschild and his accredited agents scoffed at all who brought them scrip for purchase. But scores of unknown agents were at work all that day and all the next. Before the stock exchange closed in the afternoon of the second day, when Nathan Rothschild's strong boxes were full of paper, he announced, an hour or so before the news came through other channels, the real issue of the contest. [illegible] had been during many previous weeks; and Rothschild found that he had made something like a million pounds by his quick traveling and clever misrepresentation. Other millions ware collected, rather more slowly, by other transactions of a like nature.—*Nathan Myer Sothschild, by H. R. Fox Bourne.*

THE INDIAN'S BLANKET.

The delight of an Indian is a blanket. Male and female, old and young, are supplied with this indispensable. They carry it with them wherever they go, using it for a garment by day and for a bed by night. They do not, however, spread their blanket when they lie down, but first wrap it carefully around them, and then lie down to rest. Among the less cultivated the blanket is the only garment worn, with the exceptions of leggins and moccasins; which are indispensable in travelling in the forests. The mother makes an additional use of the blanket; she carries her child upon her shoulders, but makes it answer at the same time to protect herself from the cold and storm. She doubles her blanket and lays it at the root of a tree, with the double edge turned up about a foot on the trunk of the tree; then sitting the little pappoose upright in it, she stoops with her back to the child and gathers the blanket around her. On rising the babe's head only is exposed, back of the mother's neck its little arms resting upon her shoulders. By drawing the blanket tightly around her below the child an easy case is formed, where it rests for hours, sometimes for half a day, as the mother travels either on foot or on a pony. An Indian woman strides a horse like a man and manages the wildest animal with great dexterity, holding the bridle with one hand and her blanket, containing her pappoose with the other, her long black hair dangling over her shoulders. When an Indian urchin arrives at the age to receive a blanket he is as much delighted as a little boy with his first pair of trowsers, strutting about with undisguised feelings of manliness, while the older ones look on the juvenile assumptions and audacity with manifest pleasure, grinning and uttering complacent words and grunts.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

"This is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity, and listen to harmony, where before we could hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; but we cannot expect to sail on a summer sea forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and a steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands, and weather the storm that threaten the shipwreck.

"We are members of one great family; we are traveling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the free air, we are subject to the same bounty. We shall lie down on the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming then that brother should hate brother; it is not proper then that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity the man who can harbor enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life; he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the coral medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal; breathe the spirit of charity from our lips; and from our hearts let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as from a fountain so the "golden age" will become no fiction, and the "island of the blessed" bloom in more than Hesperian beauty.

A BAR TO COUNTERFEITERS.—Mr. L. W. Crane, who has a paper mill near Ballston Spa, has recently perfected an invention that will interpose a bar to counterfeiting. He has invented machinery whereby minute threads of gutta percha can be run into sheets of bank note paper, in the course of its manufacture, that will be indellible, and that can not be counterfeited. His plan contemplates making each denomination differently. Thus one dollar bills have one thread through each, two dollar bills two threads, five dollars three threads, four threads for tens, five for twenties, six for fifties, seven for one hundreds, and nine for thousands.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.—A bill passed the Senate on Saturday regulating the Presidential succession. It provides that in case of the death or removal of the President and Vice President of the United States, the office shall be filled 1st by the President of the Senate; 2d, by the Speaker of the House; 3d, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after him by the other Justices of the same Court in the order of the date of their commissions. The bill provides for the election of a new President, (after sixty day's notice) at the November election ensuing.

CURTAIN LECTURE.

Been out all night again. I'd like to know where you keep yourself till this time in the morning; it's not ten minutes since I heard the clock strike four. *You didn't hear it?* No of course you didn't. You wouldn't hear the last trump—the noise would have to travel through an acre or two of beer before it would get to your hearing. *Had to go among your friends?* Had to go! I'd like to know how you had to go. Some folks are very willing to "had" to go. Yes, I know it's coming on election times; that's a good excuse to get away from your family and home. I wish there was no election in the whole country—it would be much better off if we hadn't any. Who did you elect? Who did you see? Theatre and dance. Now turn over here. Oh, Lord! am I in a hog-yard or a distillery, or where am I? What have you got outside of you? *Didn't drink much?* You must have got into a beer barrel, then, for it's coming out all over you, and how it smells! You danced, eh? You must have cut a pretty figure—guess it was a large reel. Do you think I'll stand this going off to dance all night? Who did you dance with? I'll bet she was as homely as a pumpkin with two holes in it. Look here! you needn't pretend to sleep; I want to have a little domestic conversation with you. I am your better half, and your better half proposes to discusss matters a little. *Late?* How do you know it's late? It's early enough to give you a piece of a woman's tongue. *Tonguey?* Yes I am tonguey—that's part of woman's prerogative, and I am going to use some of it on you. *Let you alone?* Did you say that to the girl you danced with? Oh, no! nothing of the sort; it was Miss, shall I have the pleasure of your beautiful person for the next cotillion? I wish I could see her—I'd take the beautiful out of her at a jerk. *Can get no peace?* Yes you can get plenty of it—go to the theatre, go electioneering; dance with the girls till morning, and come home and I'll give you peace by the long measure—I'll give you a piece of my mind. Come back here, where are you going? *Get into another bed?* Not exactly; this bed has been large enough for both of us, and has not grown any smaller lately. You danced with you? I'd like to see you dance with me. I'm too old, I suppose. I ain't too old to give you fits, you can bet your life on that, fellow, if you don't conduct yourself properly hereafter.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—In Hepworth Dixon's new book about America, writes a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, he devotes a chapter to ladies, generally complimentary. In the sweet New England girls he thinks there must be lack of vital power. "At present you can hardly speak to them without fearing lest they should vanish from before your face." Among the higher classes in America "the traditions of English beauty have not declined; the oval face, the delicate lip, the transparent nostril, the pearl-like flesh, the tiny hand, which mark in May Fair the lady of high descent, may be seen in all the best houses of Virginia and Massachusetts. The proudest London belle, the fairest Lancashire witch, would find in Boston and in Richmond rivals in graces and beauty whom she could not feign to despise." Again: "New York beauty has more dash and color, Boston beauty more sparkle and delicacy." Some men prefer the more open and audacious loveliness of New York, with the Rubens-like rosiness and fullness of the flesh; but an English eye will find more charm in the soft and shy expression of the elder type." Among the lower grades of women "there is no such wide and plentiful crop of rustic loveliness as an artist finds in England; the bright eyes, the curly locks, the rosy complexions, everywhere laughing you into pleasant thoughts among our Devonshire lanes and Lancashire streets. But then comes the balance of accounts. With her gifts of nature, our English rustic must close her book in presence of her keen and natty American sister."

SQUEEZING.

While we are growing very sensible, indeed, in the matter of dress, so far as boots, balmoral skirts, warm stockings and high necks, we are degenerating in some other matters quite as important. The corset is not a necessary part of a woman's wardrobe; and, alas, when a woman does begin to wear corsets she will wear them too small, and will tug at the laces until her breath becomes short, and feels it necessary to refrain from anything like a comfortable meal. We say nothing about a well-shaped corset, worn loosely, but there lies the difficulty. A loose corset injures the appearance instead of improving it, and people wear corsets that they may have small waists. All we can say is, don't squeeze, whatever you do. You may have small waists, but you are exposing yourselves to a dozen misfortunes which are as bad as a large waist. First, you'll surely have dyspepsia, and grow yellow and cross and unhappy; secondly, your hands will grow red; thirdly, your nose; fourthly, you will be unable to walk a mile at once; fifthly, dinner will be a misery; sixthly, your shoulder blades will increase in size and altitude; seventhly, your eyes will grow weak; eightly, you will break down at thirty or thereabout, and be a sickly old woman from that time forth. If these truths do not frighten women from tight corsets, perhaps the information that gentlemen do not admire what dressmakers call a "pretty figure," so much as a natural ome, may have some influence.

A HAPPY REJOINDER.—At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor of one of the colleges limped in his walk. Stopping one day last summer at a railway station, he was accosted by a well known politician, who recognized him, and asked if he was not the chaplain of the college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was. "I was there," said his interrogator, "and I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the doctor, "it seems my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching." "Ah doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "It is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."

AFTER THE BATTLE.—An official report of the battle of Gettysburg states that twentyseven thousand five hundred and thirty four guns were picked up on the field after the engagement, twenty four thousand of which were loaded. Of this number one half had two loads each remaining unfired, one quarter three loads, the remaining six thousand had from two to ten loads a piece. Many were found having from two to six bullets over one charge; in others the powder was placed above the ball. One gun had six cartridges with paper untorn. In one Springfield rifle, thenty three separate and distinct charges were found, while one smooth bore musket cont

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD AND THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Some weeks since, Col. McClure in the Chambersburg *Repository*, charged upon the Pennsylvania Legislature that it now is, and for years past has been, reeking with corruption. Col. McClure is a frequenter of the Lobby, and has been, within the last four years, a member of each branch of the Legislature. He ought to know that whereof he speaks. He can say, like Æneas, *Omnia vidi pars fui.*

We see no reason to doubt the accuracy of Col. McClure's powers of observation or the correctness of his information, and are not disposed to become the champion of the honesty of the Legislature—would rather undertake some smaller job—though we think the present Legislature, would compare favorably enough, in this regard, with some of its predecessors; as, for instance, the Legislature which repealed the tonnage tax and enacted the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road bill, wherein Col. McClure was a prominent member of the Senate, and Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company was a still more prominent member of the Lobby.

So far as we have considered the subject, we are inclined to regard Col. McClure's proposed Constitutional amendments with favor. One thing is very sure, some great reformation at Harrisburg is necessary and that right speedily.

For example look at the Legislation in regard to the Connellsville Rail Road. In 1846 that company was incorporated, and in 1857 had completed its line from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, had the whole road located to Cumberland, and had procured releases for the right of way of the entire route. It also had under contract the Sand Patch Tunnel through the Alleghany mountain and a good deal of work done thereon. The financial trouble of that period and the failure of Gen. Latrobe, the [illegible] on the road, postponed temporarily any further work. It was not until 1863 that the financial affairs of the company and the company warranted a further effort to complete the road. In the early part of 1864 Hon. Benjamin Latrobe, the President of the company, advertised the whole line from Connellsville to Cumberland to be let on contract. Just then the Pennsylvania Legislature, instigated by the Pennsylvania Rail Road company, interfered, and reciting in the preamble of the act that the road had misused and abused its charter, repealed, for that professed reason, the charter. The matter went into the United States Circuit Courts and Judge Grier ruled, the Legislature could not thus take away vested rights. That the question of misuse or abuse of chartered privileges was for the Courts, that it could only be decided by a jury. Accordingly a jury was empannelled at Williamsport last June, to determine the fact, and the verdict was that the company *had not misused or abused its charter.*

At this trial the Pennsylvania Rail Road company was represented by Theodore Cuyler, the regular attorney of that road and by two Ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, Lowry and Black.

One would suppose that this would be enough for the Legislature, that honest men who had been deceived by a Rail Road company into a repeal of the charter of another road thus unjustly and on a false allegation of fact thus proved to be false (irrevocably and unchangably proved to be false for the verdict settles the fact forever) would hasten to revoke the law. Yet the Pennsylvania Rail Road company has again been at work and the Legislature refuses to do this just thing.

How long shall these things be? What extent of patient long suffering do political tricksters and corrupt Rail Road officials imagine the people possessed of? Is the Pennsylvania Rail Road to stand in the way of progress and utterly prevent the development of Southern and South Western Pennsylvania by any Rail Road except they be petty tributaries to her, and paying her rates which are almost prohibitory.

It costs more now to get freights from Pittsburgh to Bedford than it used to by wagons.

The utmost freedom of traffic and of transit, unimpeded by State lines or by the interest, real or fancied, of any set of men, or city, is what the country demands and ought to have.

The whole developments of the last three years demonstrate that the so-called Connellsville & Southern Penn'a. R. R. is a mere *sham* of the Penn'a. R. R. company to occupy the ground to keep any road from being made. If this were not the case why have they not made the road from Mt. Dallas to Bedford? That portion of the line would be immediately available. They could operate it in connection with the Huntingdon and Bedford Road for the present until they get the rest of the line completed.

Are the people of Southern Pennsylvania thus to be cajoled and hood-winked? Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Rail Road be warned in time. It was a single feather that broke the loaded camels back. There is a Sampson in the land, and ye and your Legislative tools are Philistines. It is true that Sampson is sleeping, but he may be Providentially awakened to lay his hand upon your iniquitous carcasses. If we are to have a Constitutional convention it would be well to inquire what provisions can be adopted to protect us from the incubus of a Rail Road monopoly that is crushing the very life out of a large section of the Commonwealth.

THREE panels of a heavy board fence in Altoona were lately blown down by a gust of wind, and, falling upon Mr. Geo. Hinckle broke that gentleman's leg and shattered his ancle.

THE heirship of a family named Grove, at the Foot of Plane No. 10, to $8,500,000 of the $75,000,000 recently left by a deceased relative, in Holland, has been pretty well established.—*Hollidaysburgh Register.*

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

We have taken a deep interest and a somewhat active part in the movement to amend our School Laws. For the furtherance of this object we have frequently discussed the question in our editorial columns. We have taken radical ground; the disease is a radical one, and we believe that none but radical measures can remedy it. To some of our positions, the "*Teacher's Advocate*" has seen fit to object. It appeals to the public for a vindication of the Superintendent's Convention, from our declaration "that we believe that the great majority of the Convention, and indeed of Superintendents and teachers generally are woefully deficient in a knowledge of the school statistics of the State, and the working of our school laws already in existence," It may demur, but the well informed educators of the State will agree with us. We are satisfied, from our own intercourse both with the Superintendents in the Convention and the teachers generally, that our faith is well founded. Many good teachers there are, and Superintendents too, and we have no doubt but that the editor of the *Advocate* is of the number, but they are in a fearful minority. The gist of the *Advocate's* demurer from our position on the amendments will be found in the following extract from its last article. "The principal objections to be urged against the plan of distribution according to the ratio of the schools, are its tendency to increase unnecessarily the number of schools, and the hostility which it would encounter from the towns and cities." The latter clause tells the tale for the *Advocate*, and for a great many of our Superintendents, and indeed not a few of our Legislators, who, while a great majority of their constituents are anxious for reform in the school laws, are muzzled by their fear of some rotten, old fogy borough or country village, where the people are quite willing to accept all the advantages, but averse to bearing any of the burthens of the Common School System. We were aware that short-sighted and illiberal minds in country villages, as well as in the larger cities, would oppose us, and we are not surprised at their appearance in the arena, even from the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghanies as well as from the larger and richer coves of the eastern part of the State. We knew that we would have shortsightedness and selfishness to contend with, and we also knew that we would find opposition in our midst, from those who were incapable of rising above the selfish interests of their own isolated districts. We were prepared for all this. But we counted, and still do, on the assistance of those who can rise high enough above mere self to enable them to take broad and liberal views of public measures, and consider the interests of the whole State, without any cramping from village gossips. We expect to fight it through and are by no means alarmed at a little factious opposition, even from those we intend to benefit. We still adhere to our belief that the appropriation should be distributed in proportion to the number of schools. Our space forbids the taking up separately each case cited by the *Advocate*, to show the propropriety of a distribution according to the number of pupils, but we will examine its first comparison of Johnstown district with Carroll, the one a borough, the other a country district; it shows that Johnstown received 33 cts. of an appropriation, per pupil, while Carrol township received but 21 cts. and alleges that the distribution according to the ratio of pupils, would give them equal amounts per pupil, and thereby do justice to the country districts. Let us examine into the character of the justice proposed to be obtained by this method. The fundamental principle of the law is that the State owes equal educational facilities to all its children. Johnstown, by the proposed method would have received an appropriation of $618,30 sufficient to have kept her 11 schools open each 1.25 months with a salary for each teacher of $45 per. month; now the *Advocate*, in its desire to do exact Justice to the country districts, will certainly allow that Carroll township is entitled to as good teachers as Johnstown; and therefore should be enabled to pay as high wages, but by the *Advocate's strictly just system of distribution*, Carroll would get but $325.08, for her 13 schools which would keep them open, at a teacher's salary for each of $45, each about .55 of a month. Here we find a fearful discrepancy in this model system. The *Advocate* will excuse our obtuseness, if we cannot understand why the town should be furnished by the State with about two and one-fourth times as much proportionate aid as the country. But this is not all. The *Advocate* might have stated that the cost of tuition of each scholar per month in Carroll district was 69 cts. although the teachers received but $25.00 per month, while in Johnstown, the cost was but 51 cts. though the teachers received an average salary of $45.00 per. month. Such statements, we admit, would not help the *Advocate's* argument very much, but they are stubborn facts and must be taken into account. We hope the *Advocate* will state the whole case to the citizens of Cambria county, and particularly to those of Carroll district.

CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

The person who has been so unfortunate as to lose an arm or a leg, or be otherwise maimed, usually receives the commiseration of the community. It is indeed a great a great misfortune to be thus maimed. But there is a class of cripples whose infirmities are of a much more serious nature, but being the legitimate result of their own follies, they seldom, or never receive the sympathy from the public, which their deplorable condition might be expected to excite. They are forever doomed to cripple through life, for no amount of assistance suffices to restore to them what they have wilfully thrown away, wasted time and neglected opportunities. We met one a while ago on the sidewalk, we knew him when a school boy, he prepared his Latin and Greek from translations, and copied his Mathematics from his classmate's slate; he was apt at marbles and shinny. In looking upon his lithe form and bright eyes, his friends prophesied for him a career of honor and usefulness, little did any one dream that in wasting his time and neglecting his opportunities for mental culture, he was forever blighting his future prospects. School days over, and marbles laid aside, he entered upon the study of a profession; his mind was untrained; he failed to enter his profession, next he tried business, first one kind, then another, failure followed each attempt—as we passed him by, we involuntarily exclaimed "Crippled for life." We saw another—he was still young, with a limited education he had entered a lucrative profession, his prospects were fair, by proper diligence his educational deficiencies might have been remedied and his mind fitted to elevate him to honor and usefulness in his profession, but every moment of his time that could by any device be spared from the imperative duties of his profession, was devoted to social dissipation or found him the boon companion of merry fellows, in midnight revels; his mind was neglected, he ceased to improve—A little later, we saw him again—long after business hours he made his appearance in his accustomed place, he met us with a furtive glance, but blood-shot eyes and drowsy looks told the story of his last night's dissipation; he was unfit for business, he too, we mentally ejaculated. is being "Crippled for life." We see these cripples every day. They stand at the street corners, they loaf at stores, barrooms and beer-shops; they may be found late at night in back rooms, with cards, liquors and tobacco. they are "Crippled for life." There are many such cripples in every community. They drag out a tortured, useless existence, an incubus upon society, a reproach to themselves, and oft-times a burthen to their friends. With such pictures before our eyes, when we see a young man begin to drink from the poisoned chalice of idleness and dissipation, making employment the exception, and diversion the rule, sooner or later leading to the intoxicating cup, we feel constrained to cry out, stop ere it is too late, turn back while you may; once fairly in the current of a dissipated life, the further you go the less is your chance of ever being rescued from the downward course. The victims of opportunities unimproved, lie scattered all along the pathway of life. How many will heed the warning? How many will resolve to go on for the present, and in after life look back to regret their neglect of the golden moment of opportunity? The one course offers comfort, usefulness and honor [illegible] torture and disgrace. Young man, for which are you preparing yourself? The few, short and apparently uneventful, years of early manhood, will decide your destiny for life, for time and perhaps for eternity.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1867.

The jury bill to which I referred, at length in a former letter, has been slightly amended and passed, a first reading by the Senate. The only important alteration is in the second section, which now is as follows: Strike out all after the words "persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county during that year, and—and insert in lieu thereof: "If the said commissioners cannot agree upon the names of the persons to be selected by them as jurors, they shall proceed as follows:—each of the said commissioners shall make a list containing the names of one-half of the requisite number of persons, and ten per centum in addition thereto. and the proper number shall be obtained by each of said commissioners striking out from the list furnished by the other a number equal to the said addition, and the names not stricken out shall be the selection of the names of jurors; and the said jury commissioners shall in the mode and manner now directed by law, place the names in the proper jury wheel, and the said jury wheel, locked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners, and the keys thereof, in the custody of the Sheriff of said county." There is no doubt of the final passage of the bill by both houses, and the Governor will promptly sign it if passed. Justice demands that it should become a law, and that right speedily.

An effort is being made by editors and publishers to have a bill passed providing for the publication of the laws of the Commonwealth in at least two newspapers in each county, at the expense of the county. Let the Knights of the quill press the matter vigorously. The people of Penna. are as much entitled to know what acts pass each session as are the citizens of other States. If the bill does not become a law this winter, let the newspaper men refuse to support any man for the Legislature without he pledges himself to the measure.

The temperance convention held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was decidedly the largest body of a similar character ever assembled in Pennsylvania, and the first one ever presided over by a Governor of the Commonwealth. Although some of our former Governors were favorable to temperance, none of them had the courage, while holding office, to accept the presidency of a public meeting. Governor Geary was temporary chairman of the convention held last week, and upon accepting the position he delivered a short address, in which he referred to the evil of intemperance, and expressed a determination to battle under the temperance flag as he had done under the flag of his country. His Excellency stated that in his whole lifetime he had not used a quart of intoxicating liquors, and he never will. The convention was composed of the finest looking body of men and women, ever assembled in convention here, and all expressed a determination to use every effort to abate the evil of drunkenness. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing the liquor traffic and the use of liquors as a beverage, whether in the form of Stomach Bitters, or in any other shape. Arrangements were made to establish an organization to be known as the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union. and a great amount of business was transacted looking to the advancement of the temperance cause. Every county in the State was represented, and I noticed that in nearly every instance the members of the convention were of the best men to be found in the communities which they represented. Whether the meeting just held will accomplish the great work designed by the members thereof, remains to be seen. That *something* should be done to lesson the traffic in ardent spirits, is not disputed by any one, but it is not probable that a prohibitory law will ever be enacted by a Pennsylvania Legislature. Our license laws should be more stringent, and fewer retail houses licensed in the various towns and counties.

In a recent letter I alluded to the fact that a bill had been introduced, having for its object the abatement of the gift-enterprise nuisance, and expressed a hope that the bill would become a law. I regret to be compelled to write now that there is but little probability of my anticipations being realized. Instead of the enactment of a law prohibiting the swindling "enterprises" referred to, it is feared that a bill may pass to legalize *lotteries* by granting licenses for prosecuting the business. This would open still wider the floodgates of iniquity by which so many of our people have been swindled out of their hard-earned dollars. It is said that New York sharpers are at the bottom of the matter, and desire the passage of a bill which will permit them to come into this State and pursue their vocation. Our Senators and Representatives could not perform a better work than to enact a stringent law to prohibit all kinds of lotteries, gift enterprises, gift concerts, etc.

The Legislature has been compelled to appoint a committee to inquire into the cause of the irregularity with which mail matter is sent to and from this city. Never before has such a step been necessary, and the fact that the appointment of such a committee is required now, is evidence that in the hands of the Bread and Butter brigade the mails are most miserably managed. Mail matter is missent, letters and valuables are stolen and lost, and complaints are heard from all directions, of the mismanagement of postal affairs.

It is believed that a free railroad law will yet be passed. Some of the members who, heretofore opposed the measure are now in favor of it. If we do get a law of this kind, let it be one that will protect the interests of the State and not allow roads to be built for the purpose of carrying Pennsylvania trade into the cities of other States. Let us have a good law or none.

Senate passed finally an act in relation to the fees of notaries public in the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset.

House committee on Judiciary Local, reported, as committed, a supplement to an act in relation to huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland and York, approved May 18, 1866.

Mr. Weller has read in place, in the House, an act to authorize the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Berlin, Somerset county, to sell real estate. Referred to committee on Estates and Escheats.

Mr. Stutzman offered in place in the Senate, an act to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment of the county of Bedford. Referred to committee on the Judiciary Local.

The House has passed finally an act supplemental to an act in relation to huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York, approved May 18, 1866.

The Senate has negatived an act increasing the fees of the several officers in the county of Somerset.

The Senate has passed finally a bill to incorporate the Morrison's Cove railroad company.

Mr. Stutzman has presented to the Senate a petition of citizens of Napier township, Bedford county, to become attached to Schellsburg borough for school purposes. Referred to the committee on Education.

TOBY.

P. S. Since writing the first part of our letter the Senate re-committed the jury bill to the committee.

Nebraska Admitted as a State.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President has issued the following proclamation, declaring Nebraska a State in the Union.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the 19th day of April, 1864, authorize the people of the Territory of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and,

Whereas, Said people did adopt a Constitution, conforming to the provisions and conditions of said act, and ask admission into the Union; and,

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 8th and 9th days of February 1867, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, passed a further act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union in which last named act it was provided that it should not take effect except upon fundamental conditions, that within the State of Nebraska there should be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, should declare the assent of said State to said fundamental condition, and should transmit to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of said act of the said Legislature of said State; upon receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, should forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition should be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the parts of Congress, the admission of said State should be considered as complete; and,

Whereas, Within the time prescribed by said act of Congress of the eight or ninth of February, 1867, the Legislature of Nebraska did pass an act ratifying the said act of Congress of the eighth and ninth of February, 1867, and declaring that the aforesaid provisions of the third section of the last named act of Congress should be a part of the organic law of the State of Nebrasky; and

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska has been received by me.—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the act of Congress last herein named, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska, to entitle that Territory to admission to the Union, have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gov. Swann Declines the Senatorship.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Gov. Swann today sent a message to the Legislature declining the United States Senatorship, to which he was lately elected for six years from March 4, 1867. He says the honor had been conferred on him without solicitation or agency on his part. It was his purpose to accept it, but he has been visited by so many urgent appeals from representative men of the State that he did not feel at liberty to consult any individual preference of his own, and had no notion of personal ambition, if it could be supposed for a moment that it could influence him to disregard his paramount obligations to his State. With this brief explanation he declines the honor, and adheres to the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

Proclamation from Governor Brownlow.

A characteristic proclamation has just been issued by Parson Brownlow. After reciting the fact that outrages upon Union men are frequent in certain counties of Tennessee he says:

"Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority and power in me vested, do hereby solemnly proclaim that I intend to put a stop to all such outroges, by at once calling into actual service a sufficient number of loyal volunteers, under the following recent act, which is now the law of Tennessee:

The famous "State Guard Act" is then quoted in full. The Governor proceeds:

"I have no concessions to make to traitors; no compromise to offer to assassins and robbers; and if, in the sweep of coming events, retributive justice shall overtake the lawless and violent, their own temerity will have called it forth. The outrages enumerated must and shall cease."

He thinks that the present State government will be preserved, despite all the efforts of disappointed traitors and disloyal newspapers.

All the interests of the State and its fair fame "require that these outrages at once cease." All good citizens are urged to remain quiet and obey the laws. All such will be protected by the State Guard which in every county will be commanded by prudent and experienced officers. Its numbers "will be increased or diminished as the good or bad conduct of the people shall be developed."

The proclamation closes with these words:

"Hoping this proclamation will strengthen the hands and inspire the hearts of the loyal people of our State as to the future, and deter the disloyal from further acts of violence, I respectfully submit it, with a repetition of the assurance that I mean what I say, and that the General Assembly was in earnest in the passage of this military law.

The Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is a synopsis of the President's veto message on the Military reconstruction bill. He submits whether this measure is not in its whole character, scope and object without precedent and without authority, and in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors, on both sides of the Atlantic, bear shed so much blood and expended so much treasure. He says the bill would seem to have upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object.

He alluded to the conditions which must be fulfilled before the people of any South ern State can be relieved from the bondage of military dominion. The rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known they are opposed and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own good judgment. He concluded by saying that at present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the fourth day of the present month sixteen States will be without a vote in the House of Representatives.—These grave facts, with the important question before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the right, it transgresses the laws which it violates or the institutions which it imperils."

From Saint Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Governor Fletcher has sued the *Dispatch* newspaper, of this city, for one hundred thousand dollars. He had previously sued the *Republican* for a like amount.

A special to the *Democrat* this morning, from Warrensburg, Mo., states that Dick Sanders, the notorious desperado, "The Knight of Four Revolvers," was found hung by the neck from a tree, in the immediate vicinity of the late murder, he being, as rumor says, captured in the house of his brother in law. by posse of over sixty men, some of whom identified him as one of the murderers of Mr. Switzer on Monday last. Sanders made no confession, but enough was obtained from him to show that he belonged to a gang of thieves and desperadoes whose late exploits of murder and horse stealing have created so much terror in this and adjoining counties.—His companions in crime succeeded in escaping across the Missouri river west of Lexington. Great excitement exists in the vicinity, and a large mass meeting was held in the court house yesterday afternoon, participated in by persons of all parties, and a determination was come to immediately to form vigilance committees throughout the county and western part of the State. Among those who are at the head of the committee are men who were prominent in the committee at San Francisco California, in 1858.

IN January, 1864, Wm. Garrett, aged about twenty five years, a resident of West Mahoning Indiana county, while in the United States army serving in Kentucky, became acquainted with and married a well to do widow lady of Louisville, named Mrs. Mary Brush, aged about forty. They removed to Indiana county in this State, where William bought from his father a farm for $2,300, paying down $1 500. "Incompatibility of temper" soon manifested itself between the couple, which resulted in William leaving his wife, taking with him a goodly share of personal effects. Whereupon Mrs. Garrett, by her next friend, brought suit against her husband, Wm. Garrett, for the recovery of $1,500 in money—a sum she alleges to have loaned her said husband, in order to make payment for the land purchased, as stated. The case came up before arbitrators in Indiana last week. A vigorous defense was made in the trial of the cause. But the Arbitrators, in their wisdom, decided that Mrs. Garrett is entitled to recover from her said husband. Wm. Garrett, $1-759 75, debt and interest. The trial of the case occupied five days.

THE New York *Herald's* special says: There was a rumor in Washington last night that the President contemplates a clean sweep of his Cabinet with but one exception. It is said Judge Black is to become Secretary of State The one exception is Judge Stanbery, Attorney General. A gentleman who has been a member of two Cabinets, and who served as a General in the rebel army, now in Washington, says the President at first intended to sign the reconstruction bill, but afterwards changed his mind and thought he would pocket it, in accordance with the advice of the elder Blair. Again, afterwards, he said he would veto it, and the message would be a strong legal document. The gentleman is of the opinion that Mr. Johnson is really incapable to fill the position he occupies, as he is too much under the control of his Cabinet and one or two outside rings, and he firmly believes the President would have signed the bill had it not been for the influence of Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch.

THE New York *Tribune's* Norfolk special says: The five magistrates of the Corporation Court arrested Thursday for refusing to take negro testimopy, were arraigned yesterday. A. L. Hill was discharged; it appearing that he had dissented from the decision of the Court. He is the only Union man among the magistrates. The case was adjourned till Friday. The respondents were recognized in five thousand dollars each.

A Veto.

WASHINGTON March 2—2.10 P. M.—The President has just sent to the House his veto of the Military Bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866.6m

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866-ow1y

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6tf.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned, desirous of migrating to Colorado, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in East Providence township, Bedford county, and situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, two miles East of Juniata Crossings, and within three-fourths of a mile of the located route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road, his

Valuable Real Estate,

ON

THURSDAY, the 28th of March next,

at ONE o'clock P. M., consisting of about

250 ACRES of Arable Land,

of which, 170 acres are cleared and in a

HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,

upon which over

10,000 Bushels of Lime

have been applied within the last ten years; and enclosed for the most part, with substantial post fencing—and upon which is erected a Large and Commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

with all the necessary Farm Outbuildings, prominently and comfortably situated, with beautiful surroundings of

Shade Trees & Shrubbery,

and all properly enclosed.

Adjoining the above is a

A Large Apple Orchard,

in excellent bearing condition, all choice and selected fruit. Also, a fine variety of small fruits, consisting of

Cherries, Plums, Grapes,

&c. &c.

The fields are well arranged, and nearly all well watered with never failing Spring, making the property desirable for

STOCK RAISING.

The

TIMBER LAND

consists for the most part of

LARGE WHITE PINE—

interspersed with

OAK AND CHESTNUT,

sufficient for fencing and fuel purposes—in the centre of which, and located upon a good stream of water, and by the side of the Turnpike, is erected

A SAW MILL.

Upon which a good business can be done owing to its proximity to the

WHITE PINE TIMBER—

not only upon this property but those adjoining.

The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property to all persons desirous of examining the same, and if desired,

WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,

at any time previous to the day announced; and give possession of the realty and part of the mansion at once, and the balance in a reasonable time.

Conditions of Public Sale will be $1000 in hand, and the balance of the purchase money in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment bonds; upon which a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed, upon payment in cash. Title is indisputable, for which a general warrantee deed will be given.

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

Feb. 15, ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A message being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, more or less, well improved and well watered, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others, and having thereon erected a SAW MILL with CHOPPING MILL attached, the saw mill containing circular, lath and upright saws, and situate upon a good stream of water: there are also a turning-lathe and cider mill attached to the saw-mill. There are a tenant house, dry house and other outbuildings upon the premises. 150 acres are cleared and under fence, part of the farm being limestone soil. There are also a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a mill for grinding clay upon it.

No. 2. One tract of wood land situated in said township, containing six hundred acres, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing six hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty perches, more or less, 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a small orchard, adjoining lands of James Patton and others. Upon these two last tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber. The whole is well watered.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural district, at the very head of railroad market, where all produce raised can be sold at the highest prices; and as the saw-mill is one of the finest in the country, and there is a large quantity of yellow pine and oak on the same, and the transportation to railroad is quite convenient, it is considered a valuable point for the manufacturing of lumber; besides there is an immense quantity of rock oak bark on the premises. It is believed that the lumber and bark capacity of the premises, alone is worth all the money the property will sell for. The particular attention of farmers and lumbermen is invited; as the water-power is of great strength, the mill site is very valuable, and quite a profitable chopping business can now be done in addition to the manufacturing of lumber. The property is likely to sell at a very moderate price.

TERMS:—One half cash at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year from that time.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
feb 15-4w. Adm'rs of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at the Forks of Fifteen Mile Creek, in Southampton tp, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th day of March next, the following Real Estate, to the property of said deceased, viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND situate in said township, adjoining lands of Abraham S. Bennett, Abner Tewell and Moses Tewell, containing 179 acres and 30 perches nett measure. This tract is mountain land, has on it a log dwelling house and some cleared land, and will be sold on the 19th. ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel S. Bennett, George S. Bennett and others, containing 88 acres and 150 perches, nett. This tract is situate on the forks of Fifteen Mile Creek, and has thereon erected two log dwelling houses, a double log barn, shedded all round, with two large threshing floors, and other outbuildings; about 35 or 40 acres cleared and in cultivation, and will be sold on the 19th, on the premises. One other TRACT OF LAND, in the same township, known as the "Wigfield tract," adjoining lands of James Murphy, Philip Moss' heirs and others; containing 62 acres and 12 perches, and will be sold on the 19th. Also, one TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, on Tussey's mountain, in the same township, adjoining lands of Solomon Smith and others, containing 208 acres and 7 perches, nett measure. This tract will be sold on the 19th. Also, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Clearville, Monroe township, one containing 1 acre and 100 perches, and the other 57 perches, nett. These lots will be sold on the 20th on the premises.

TERMS: One-half in hand on the 1st of April, when possession will be given, the balance in one year without interest.

☞ The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 19th and 1 o'clock P. M. on the 20th.

GEORGE S. BENNETT,
ARTEMAS S. BENNETT.

Feb. 22, ts.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

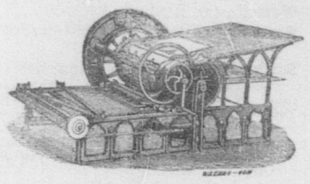
No. 302 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867

☞ William Bivens can hear of something to his advantage, by addressing us without delay.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—The friends of the Union Party are requested to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on Tuesday evening, March 12th inst., for the purpose of placing in nomination a Borough ticket, to be voted for on Friday, March 15th.

I. O. OF O. F.—Mention should have been made several weeks ago of the organization of a new Lodge of Odd-Fellows, (Saxon Lodge No 594) in this county, by Dr. Hickok the District Deputy Grand Master, for this county. The new lodge starts under the most auspicious circumstances. The order was never in so prosperous a condition as at present, throughout the entire continent.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The town of Woodberry boasts two Sam Johnsons, boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and the only two of the name, we suspect in the Cove. A few nights since one of the Sams started up town at almost railroad speed, while at the same moment the other Sam started down town with an equal amount of speed: the darkness was impenetrable, neither could distinguish an object ahead, and with a terrible crash they plunged headlong into each other. They were worse than knocked into "pi," as printers say. One of them had his leg knocked off at the ankle, while both were otherwise badly bruised and to use the words of the relator, were "knocked end for end."

SOLDIERS ORPHANS.—The report of Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for the year 1866, has reached us. The exhibits and statistics are highly satisfactory and speak well for the management of these charitable and pre-eminently patriotic institutions. The whole number of pupils admitted from Bedford county, for the year 1865-6 is 64, of which 1 has been discharged on age. There are still a large number in Bedford county that should receive the advantage of these schools, and we would urge upon mothers the necessity of educating their children, particularly as the State makes all the necessary provisions for their maintenance.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—Friday the 15th, inst., will be the day of the regular Spring elections. Let our friends in every township and borough see to it that their nominations are made in time, and that none but good men are placed upon the tickets. We would call especial attention to the importance of nominating none but the best men for the important offices of Justices of the Peace, School Directors, and Judges and Inspectors of elections. Let none be idle and indifferent because there are no State or county officers to be elected. The local officers of the various townships are of no small importance, and their influence, for good or evil, will be felt in every community. The election of sober, honest, upright, intelligent men, soon gives character to a neighborhood, and promotes its prosperity. Let Union men see to it that we secure our full share of the election boards in each township, so that our rights are maintained when the time arrives for the more important fall elections. Be active. Be vigilant. Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., March 1st 1867.—Anspack Reed & Co., John Berger, Bowman & Anderson, Joseph Conghenour, Miss G. Coril, Mrs. Elizabeth Cain, Miss Bessie Cardwill, Lieut. Doyle, John Dibert, Martin Dale, Esq. Donohue Jr., 2; James Emery, George Eshelman, Brinley Fisher, John Gettys, John Garvey, Mrs Susan Ann Crissinger, John Garbegen, Miss Sarah W. Gates, Mr. Glans, R. S. Hoover, Allen Harbaugh, Louis Haas, Miss Ann E. Hardinger, Linthen D. Hopkins, Mrs. Harriet McGruder, Joel Maynard, Mrs. Poll Miller, Peter S. Mock, Henry Mortimore, Wm. J. Robinson, Cyrus Ringler, Miss Minty Robison, Samuel Reighart, Amanda Rightnour, Mrs. Elizabeth Riseling, W. P. Smith, Miss Ann E. Snavie, Moses Shroyer, Miss Mollie Smith, Miss Katie Smith, Miss Malinda Smith, Andrew Sandt, Richard Wolf, Chas. E. Wilkinson, Henry Wolf, Miss Emma Wolf, J. B. Young, A. Zimmers.

THE LECTURE on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Barrow, on "The Age we live in," was well attended. The lecturer discoursed for more than an hour, in an attractive, entertaining and instructive style, upon his most prolific theme. The steam engine, the telegraph and the printing press were happily grouped together as the great civilizers of the age; and the intellectual activity of the times was very properly represented as the great energizing power that characterizes these latter days. The Reverend gentleman was evidently in some doubt as to whether he should class old Bedford as belonging to the present or some past age, though he seemed to think that the sound of a steam whistle, might yet wake her up to a realization of the fact, that this is the nineteenth century, and an age of railroads. The Broad Top Railroad, with its stitted dignity and vague uncertainties of time, was not forgotten, while the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania, was delineated as a faint mirage, looming somewhere about the verge of the year 1900.

THE HUCKSTERING LAW.—The following bill is pending in the Legislature. Resident Hucksters, if they do not desire foreign competition, had better see to it that the bill does not become a law:

SECTION 1. That so much of the first section of an act in relation to Huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York which discriminates against non-residents of the counties respectively is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The treasurers of the said several counties shall refund to non-residents of their respective counties who have paid for licenses the sums imposed by said herein recited act the excess so paid to them by such persons over and above the sums imposed by said act upon residents of their own counties for similar licenses.

THE SENATE of the United States last Saturday passed an Act for the relief of certain drafted men, which had been passed by the House of Representatives on the last day of the last session.

It provides that the Secretary of War shall refund the three hundred dollars paid as commutation by the men drafted under the amendatory enrollment act of February 24, 1864, where the same men were again drafted within one year and held to service or required to furnish substitutes. The draft under the call of December 19, 1864, having been ordered at a very early day in this district, quite a number of the men commuted in 1864 were again drafted and entered the service or furnished substitutes, and similar cases exist in a number of the other districts of Pennsylvania, as well as in Delaware, Kentucky and some parts of the West.

The Act of February 24, 1864, provided that the payment of commutation should exempt "until that quota be filled and not exceeding one year." The quota under the calls of February 1 and March 14, 1864 were never filled. Notwithstanding the draft under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, took place within one year from the time the men drafted under the calls of February 1 and March 14, 1864, paid commutation, the Provost Marshals were ordered by the War Department inexorably to hold the men drafted in the last draft who had so commuted. A contrary ruling, it is true, was made at a late day, but too late to avail to release those men whose cases had been theretofore adjudicated.

Strange to say, the attempt to have the money refunded to these injured men was resisted by the War Department, and it was only after repeated and persistent effort that the refunding act, doing measurable justice, was passed.

This act was passed through the earnest and tireless efforts of Capt. Geo. Eyster, late Provost Marshal,—he having several times visited Washington to effect its passage. He first appealed to the Provost Marshal General to refund the money, but he refused, the Secretary of War sustained his decision, and both those officers advised against the bill. Not daunted, Capt. Eyster appeared before the Military committee of Congress and presented the justice of the case so clearly that both reported favorably. The bill was at first defeated in the Senate, but he effected a reconsideration, a modified bill proposing to pay but $100 was passed, but he again appeared before the House Committee and the House refused to concur, and finally he effected passage of the original bill. He was cordially aided by Gen. Coffroth last session and Gen. Koontz and Hon. E. McPherson also gave their earnest efforts to aid the success of the measure.—*Chambersburg Repository, Feb. 27.*

TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—The undersigned, appointed to prepare a History of the Pennsylvania Volunteer and Militia organizations, having discovered many imperfections in the muster-out rolls of the companies, desires that each soldier, who served in any organization in this State, would furnish information in his personal history pertaining to the following points, viz:

1. If wounded, give the date; in what engagements received; nature of wounds; result of wounds; nature of surgical operations if capital, and by whom performed.

2. Imprisonments.—If a prisoner, give the date and place of capture; where imprisoned; nature of treatment; and the date and manner of escape or release.

He also desires that the relatives or companions in arms of deceased soldiers would give the cause, date, place of death and place of interment of each, and any facts in history touching the subjects above referred to.

Write at the head of the page the name of the person to whom the information pertains, the number of regiment and letter of company to which he belonged. Write in concise terms in plain hand, on letter paper, and on but one side of a leaf.

The undersigned also desires to make a collection for present and for future use of—

1. Complete files of all newspapers published in the State, from the beginning of 1861 to the close of 1865, to be bound and permanently kept in the archives of the State. Will the publishers or any friend possessing them furnish such files?

2. Discourses commemorative of fallen soldiers; pamphlets pertaining in any manner to the rebellion or its causes; articles published or in manuscript containing historical facts.

3. Published histories or sketches of regiments, batteries or companies; printed rolls and descriptive matter.

4. Diaries of soldiers; letters illustrative of military life, containing information of permanent historical value, or descriptions of interesting incidents; plans of battles, sieges, forts, and of naval engagements.

5. Complete rolls of students and graduates of each College in the State who were in the service.

6. Card photographs (vignette) of each officer, of whatever grade, who, at any time, acted as commander of a regiment, battery, or independent company, inscribed with his name, number of regiment, &c., dates of period during which he held command, with his present post-office address. The relatives of deceased officers are requested to forward the photographs of such officers inscribed as above. No use will be made of these photographs without the express permission of the senders, further than to arrange them in albums for preservation.

Much of the matter called for under these several heads may not be needed for immediate use, but the day will come when it will be invaluable, and the present is regarded as a favorable time for commencing the collection.

Let every true son of Pennsylvania respond promptly to this call, and thereby rescue from oblivion many memorials of her patriotism and her power.

SAMUEL P. BATES.
State Historian.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HISTORY,
Harrisburg, February 22, 1867.

A NEW BOOK, entitled 100 choice selections in Poetry and Prose, by Prof. N. K. Richardson, has just been issued by P. Garret & Co. 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It embraces the most popular patriotic effusions of the day; rare poetical gems, fine specimens of oratory, and a fund of humor, for the use of Schools, Lyceums, Exhibition Rooms and the Home Circle. A cursory glance at its contents, satisfies us that seldom if ever before has the same variety of choice poetry and prose, grave and humorous, sentimental and matter of fact, been embraced within the space of 180 pages. Among the choice selections of poetry, we note: "Oh why should the Spirit of Mortal be proud," "The American flag," Maud Muller," "On the shores of Tennessee," "Sheridan's Ride," "On board the Cumberland," "The Smack in School," "Driving home the Cows," &c. See Advertisement in another column.

THE city fathers of Huntingdon have resolved to build a market house, engine house, and town hall, provided they can get a suitable site.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for March, contains the concluding chapters of George Bedillion, Knight, which is brought to a happy termination; also, the second paper on Glacial Phenomena in Maine, Out on Picket, an interesting sketch of Chicago, an article on rags, which treats very minutely of paper making, and a variety of other entertaining reading matter makes up the present number. Price, $4.00 a year. Address, Ticknor and Fields, Boston, Mass.

This number of the *Galaxy* contains the second instalment of "Waiting for the Verdict," by Rebecca Harding Davis, with illustrations by Hennessey, and the following articles: Nemesis, by H. H. The Temple and Lincoln's Inn, by George Spence; Her Answer, by Mrs. W. H. Palmer; Mazzini's Last Manifesto, by W. L. Alden; "Rien Ne Va Plus, by Edward Gould Buffum; Hints to Visitors to Paris, by Edward H. House; The Claverings, by Anthony Trollope. (concluded.)

The price of the *Galaxy* is $5 a year; $3 for six months; 30 cents a single copy. Address Wm. C. & F. P. Church, No 39 Park Row, New York.

THE GALAXY for March 1, 1867, is enlarged twenty pages to make room for the eleven concluding chapters of the "Claverings," by Anthony Trollope. The story is thus finished in this number of the *Galaxy* nearly three months ahead of its completion in England. In the *Galaxy* for April 1st will be commenced the new novel by Mrs. Edwards, author of Archie Lovell. It will be entitled "Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman," and will be printed from the author's advance MS. The second of the series of papers by Richard Grant white, on "Words and their Uses," will be given in the next (March 15th) number. It will consider "Why the Exception proves the Rule."

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.—Some time last year, a man named Joseph Matthews, who resided in Blacklog township, Huntingdon county, sold a lot of shingles to a man named William P. Goshorn, residing in Tell township, same county. The price of the shingles was about $80. The money not being paid down at the time of the sale it was attached by some creditors of Matthews. In the fall, probably in October, Matthews went to Goshorn and demanded payment for the shingles. Goshorn explained to him that the money had been attached, and declined to pay. Thereupon Matthews proceeded deliberately to set fire to Goshorn's barn, and kept watch over it with a loaded rifle till it was burned to the ground. With malignity unparalleled, he then shot and killed three horses belonging to Mr. Goshorn; after which he made off. Goshorn's loss was about $2,000.

The miscreant was not heard of for a long time, but lately it was ascertained he was staying at or near Garman's Mills, in the Northern part of this county. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Monday of last week Sheriff Myers and Col. Wm. K. Piper, of Ebensburg, and a Mr. Lutz, of Huntingdon county, undertook to serve the same. They proceeded hence to Garman's Mills, but found that the guilty party had changed his quarters only a day or two before their appearance there. They gathered all the information they could come at respecting him, and returned here the ensuing Friday.

The same day Col. Piper and Mr. Lutz, concluding from information received that the object of their search had gone toward Indiana, followed in that direction, and—to make a long story short—after an arduous but exciting chase of seven days, came up with him near Shelocta, Indiana county, not far from the Armstrong county line, on Sunday. He was taken into custody, forthwith, and was removed to Indiana, where he spent the night in the county jail. On Monday morning he was taken to Huntingdon county.

Matthews is a desperate character and was for years the terror of the community in which he lived. While in this county he went by the name of Albert Allen. A purse was found upon him, containing, among other things, a card inscribed with his name and a slip cut from a Huntingdon paper mentioning the burning of Goshorn's barn and the shooting of his horses. A heavily loaded navy revolver was also found upon him. It is worthy of remark that the arrest of Matthews is mainly due to the fact that he carried with him constantly after leaving Garman's Mill's, a coal digger's pick. This enabled his pursuers to track him through all his devious wanderings with a degree of accuracy which would otherwise have been impossible.—*Ebensburg Alleghanian.*

THE LIGHTNING LAMP.—*The Greatest Wonder of the Age.*—This lamp was patented by Dr Vaughan of Rahway, on the 6th of November, 1866, and surpasses all other light in use. Persons desiring to purchase county, borough or township rights will apply to me at Ratnsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in person or by letter.

C. F. HETZEL.

Feb. 15, 1m.

Liver Complaint.

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot" tell the story as clearly as may be. It *does* go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Saffusion of the Skin, Costiveness Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Coldness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which in their the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver diseases or Bilious Remitent Fever.

March 1:1m

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action.

Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Dasher, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell tp, dec'd, to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUCK,
WILLIAM H. DASHER,
Mar. 8, 1867. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John H. Typper, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John H. Typper, late of Hopewell, Bedford county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ELI EICHLEBERGER,
Administrator, residing in Saxton.
March 8, 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to ascertain the indebtedness against the estate of Christian Kochenderfer, and to award the calculation made in the proceedings for the partition of said estate amongst the heirs, so as to liquidate the said indebtedness, and to report an abatement of the recognizances entered into by the heirs taking said estate at the valuation, accordingly; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the 18th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Henry Harclerode, late of Colerain township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES HARCLERODE,
Executor of Henry Harclerode, dec'd.
March 8, 1867.:6t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Estate of Philip O'Neal, dec'd.

Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Philip O'Neal, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ELIZABETH O'NEAL,
March 8, 1867:6t Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford County, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

SILAS H. SPARKS,
March 8, 1867:6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Cornell, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters testamentary to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to them without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

DANIEL H. CORNELL,
GIDEON WILLIAMS,
Executors, residing in said township of Monroe.
March 8, 6t.

HOPEWELL HOUSE AT PUBLIC SALE.

There will be sold in Hopewell, on Saturday, March 16th, at 1 o'clock, a Hotel property with every convenience, *and no opposition*, (there being no licenced house in the place) and being well adapted for hotel keeping and there being a rolling mill about to be erected in the town, this is decidedly an excellent opportunity to invest money and a good stand for any one wishing to engage in hotel keeping. Possession given on the first of April next. Terms made known on day sale. FLUCK & EICHELBERGER.
March 8, 2t.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Every Family needs it. Every Teacher should have it. Every School Boy wants it.

"100 Choice Selections," embracing the most popular patriotic Effusions of the day, the rarest Poetical Gems, the finest Specimens of Oratory, and a fund of Mirth and Humor for the use of Schools, Lyceums, Exhibition Rooms, &c.

180 pages, 12mo. price, Pamphlet Edition 30 cents. Cloth, Guilt back, 75 cents. Mailed Free.

Great inducements to Clubs. Agents wanted everywhere.

P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 8, 2t.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain tract of land known as the home or mansion tract, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, containing 123 acres or thereabouts, about 75 acres are cleared and under fence with a two story frame house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Sparks, Andrew Mortimore and Wilson Sparks.

No. 2. A certain tract of land in West Providence township, containing 103 acres or thereabouts, about 60 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame house, double log barn thereon erected, adjoining on the West No. 1 as above described, on the South land of Frederick Davis and James Calhoun, East, James O'Neal and on the North, Joseph Mortimore.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a good agricultural district, near a rail road market—2 miles South of Bloody Run, is well timbered and there are two orchards thereon.

TERMS cash on confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. SILAS H. SPARKS,
Executor of Solomon Sparks, dec'd.
March 8, 4t.

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip
FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in the State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, February 27, 1867.
March 8, 1t.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.—An act has lately been passed by Congress refunding three hundred dollars to all men who paid commutation and were afterwards drafted, put in a substitute, or went into the service.

All claims left or sent to us will be promptly attended to.

J. B. CESSNA,
march1:3t Att'y and Claim Agent

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending January 1st, 1867.

GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer, Dr.

To balance in hands at last settlement	$ 138 07
" amount rec'd. from Collectors	6788 46
" " " " Mrs. S. Kepler	450 00
" " " " J. E. Wills	100 00
" " " " J. G. Hartley	65 00
" " " " unseated lands	11 00
" " " " Mrs. Kinney per S. Deibaugh	137 00
" error in Mrs. S. Kepler's check	250 00
	$8973 08

Cr.

By amount paid sundry checks as follows:	
Merchandise	$ 704 10
Beef	657 47
Grain	72 21
Potatoes	113 34
Bacon	125 83
Groceries	74 60
Repairing mill	84 95
License for mill	10 00
Insurance	54 00
Drugs	53 74
Old Checks	2854 62
Penn'a. State Lunatic Hospital	81 75
Removal of Paupers	41 42
Overpaid on Duplicates	74 41
Blacksmithing	76 76
Out door Paupers	398 16
Interest	75 44
Hardware and tinware	148 69
Coffins	27 00
Issuing orders	3 00
Applebutter	156 64
Salaries	264 20
Coal	35 12
Error in Mrs. Kepler's check	250 00
Sundries	291 35
Treasurer's salary	60 00
Stationery	10 00
Auditors' and Clerks' salary	40 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	1436 28
	$8973 08

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymyer, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be correct and true as above stated and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $1436 28.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of January, A. D., 1867.

DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
ATTEST: Auditors.
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Statement and Report of Samuel Deibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from January 1st, 1866 till January 1st, 1867.

Dr.

January 1, 1866, to balance on settlement	$33 94
" cash rec'ived from sundry persons	133 84
	$167 78

Cr.

By cash paid sundry persons	$137 04
Balance	30 74
	$167 78

Statement of Poor House mill from January 1st, 1866 till January 1st, 1867.

Dr.	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.	Mixt.
To amt. of grain bought in as per monthly reports	418	160½	52½	80	3
Cr.					
By amt. of grain used in house & sold sundry persons for cash & on accounts.					
Use of house	370		32	40	
Horse feed		85			
Hog feed		45	12		
Cattle feed			12		6
Sold sundry persons	28		8½	8	
	398	130	64½	48	6

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.

22 loads hay,
8 " cornfodder,
2 " pumpkins,
550 bushels ears of corn,
90 " oats,
500 " potatoes,
20 " onions,
8 " soup beans,
15 " beets,
25 " tomatoes,
25 " beans,
4 barrels cucumber pickles,
6 " kraut,
3000 heads of cabbage,
520 pounds butter,
5090 " pork,
1549 " beef
" lard,
480 " mutton,
210 " veal,
197 " beef hides,
35 " calf skins,
12 sheep skins.

STOCK ON FARM.

83 sheep,
7 cows,
1 bull,
2 horses,
18 shoats,
2 brood sows.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON—MRS. DEIBAUGH.

17 sheets, 29 comforts, 38 pillow slips, 95 dresses, 49 chemises, 28 skirts, 26 aprons, 42 pair woman's stockings, 3 sun bonnets, 6 bolsters, 8 bed ticks, 3 pillow ticks, 61 pairs pants, 81 shirts, 8 coats, 11 vests, 6 pairs men's drawers, 5 pairs women's drawers, 52 pairs men's socks.

Average number of paupers per month during the year	59½
Number remaining January 1st, 1867	57
Entertained over night	376
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1200
Admitted during the year	33
Discharged " " "	19
Births " " "	3
Deaths " " "	5

There are also 19 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House which are open for any one to examine.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Sam'l. Deibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment from the 1st day of January, 1866, till the 1st day of January, 1867, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1867.

SAMUEL BECKLY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL DIEHL. [L. S.]
ATTEST: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
March 8, 1t.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, situate in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

TERMS—One-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments. DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
March 1:5t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement. PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,
March 1:6t Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, deceased, will sell, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March next, at public outcry, upon the premises, in said township, all the following described real estate, to wit:

All that TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Nicholas Sleighter, Henry Markle, Samuel Roberts, Esq., and others, containing 70 acres and 114 perches and allowance, more particularly described in draft filed with Administrator's appraisement on the estate of James McFarland, dec'd.

Also, 150 perches of land adjoining the above, being same purchased by deceased from Lenah Smith, by deed of 25th March, 1866.

About 10 acres of said land being cleared and under fence, and having a story and a half log Dwelling House and double Log Barn thereon erected.

There is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises, and the land is well supplied with good running water.

Possession given on or before the 1st of April next. Deed to be made at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, when terms will be made known by
March1:4t DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Pa., containing two acres and sixty-five perches, with a story and a half Plank House, a Still House, also one story and a half high, with two stills and other articles necessary for a distillery thereon erected, adjoining lots of Elizabeth Haney and D. R. Anderson on the North, Benj. F. Bruner on the South-West, also lots of Jacob Anderson, Wm Deremore and John McMullin.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. HENRY ROSE, Guardian.
March 1:4t

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS, Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.

The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection. DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.:3t.

COMMUTATION MONEY

TO BE

REFUNDED!

All persons who paid Commutation Twice; or went into the Army, or put in a Substitute after paying Commutation can have it Refunded by applying at once to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD, MARCH 1, 1867:tf

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms:

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa. 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres, Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford; convenient to churches and good schools. Price $50 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	**$10.00 to 15.00**
" " Pants	**6.00 to 8.50**
" " Vests	**3.50 to 4.50**
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERES which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1866, a roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, at the town of Hopewell, in Broad Top township.

Plan and specifications will be exhib

Farm, Garden & Household.

GUESSING IN FARMING.

It is a little surprising that notwithstanding the improvement in nearly everything appertaining to farming, so little has been effected towards inducing farmers to operate in a systematic manner and keep record and account of their farm operations and business generally and specifically. But one farmer who does so, ninety-nine keep all their accounts "in their head," and consequently are rightly termed "guess farmers," for they never *know*, but *guess* it is so and so. They don't know whether this, that or the other crop pays best; whether they can afford to sell their produce at such and such a price or not. They can't tell if it is for their interest to continue such a course of husbandry, use such fertilizers, cultivate a field in such a manner, nor even at the end of the year are they sure whether they are on the profit or loss side of the ledger. They *guess* it is about so.

Neighbor Smith came in last evening while I was filling up my record, and said, as he noticed my occupation:

"What you doin,' book keepin?"

"Yes a little. Fixing up my account. I suppose you keep farm accounts, don't you?"

"Me? no. Its too much bother, I can keep my 'counts in my head."

"Don't you think it better to have something you can rely upon?—anybody is apt to forget."

"It's well enough for storekeepers and sich to keep 'counts, but I don't see no need of a farmer's doin' it."

"Isn't it as much for our interest to look after our business as it is for the storekeeper to attend to his?"

"Well yes, I 'spose so, but what's the use of a feller's spending time to write down everything about what he does?"

"It *pays* Smith."

"I don't see how."

"Well, see here. How was your corn crop this year?"

"Pretty fair, though the frost hurt it some."

"Shall you plant some more next year?

"Sartin. I allers plant corn."

"What for?

"What for? Why because I *allers* do."

"Yes I see. Now, Smith, how much did that field of corn pay you?"

"Pay me! Well I guess about—"

"That isn't it do you *know*?"

"Well not exactly, but I cal'late—"

"Never mind, but really, how, do you *know* whether you made or lost money in raising that field of corn?"

"Dunno as I do, for sartain."

"Now, look here, Smith. There is my 'corn-field' record. I have written down everything connected with it, and to-day I have summed it all up and *know* all about it. Here is the size of the field, the kind of soil, what grew on it last year, when and how many times it was plowed, harrowed and furrowed, and also the amount and kind of manure used, how it was put on and what I used for top dressing. Then here is the time of planting; time and manner of cultivating, how far apart were the rows and hills, number of stalks in the hill; when the corn came up and what variety it was; when it was harvested, &c., &c. And here I have got in exact figures the cost and price of everything connected with it; planting, hoeing and harvesting: the value of the corn, beans, pumpkins and fodder; value of manure, rent of land, and every item set down in full. So I know exactly how much it cost me to raise that piece of corn, and thus whether it pays me to continue raising it under such circumstances."

This is only an example. All other farm operations should be recorded in somewhat the same manner, and then there would be an end of the continual "guessing" and "thinking" and ignorance in regard to those things we should *know* about.—*G. E. B., in Working Farmer.*

PROTECT THE PEACH TREES.

From this day forward to that of the final departure of Arctic Jack, the peach tree requires more careful looking after, protecting and defending against frost, than in all the year besides. It is not so much the severe freezing of December and January that cuts off the fruit supply and kills trees, as it is the alternate and unreasonable thaws and freezings of February and March. Nature has provided for the former extingencies, but neglected to fortify the trees against the latter vicissitudes.

Like humanity, heated by genial but untimely sunshine, the peach tree is tempted to early imprudence and begins to assume its Summer costume. Suddenly comes the changes—cold biting winds, snow and almost Arctic frosts—the poor tree rooted fast, cannot fly to friendly shelter, cannot resume its cast aside overcoat, or call back in time its discarded winter habit, and so suffers severely for its impulsive imprudence.

Now as the buds of fruit trees do not begin to expand until the roots are warmed, and the consequent flow of sap excited, their best security against loss of prospective fruit, and probable loss of the tree itself by these February and March thaws and freezings, will be a *mulching* of the spaa, covering the roots with some suitable material in sufficient depth to prevent the warmth of the sun's rays from penetrating to the roots and setting free a flow of sap until such a condition will be safe. For this purpose any coarse, barn-yard litter will answer, the depth laid on being not less than a foot. This should have been attended to late last Fall, but as there are many instances in which it was not done, and as it is not yet too late to save the coming crop and serve the trees a good turn, it is worth while to attend to the matter *at once*. Better expend the labor of hauling a few loads of litter or stable manure to each peach tree—seeing it may be used elsewhere in the Spring—than run the risk of losing both fruit and trees by too early circulation of sap and subsequent severe freezings.—*Farm and Fireside.*

To Stop a Fit of Coughing.—A correspondent of the London Medical *Gazette* states to close the nostrils with the thumb and finger during expiration, leaving them free during inspiration, will relieve a fit of coughing in a short time. In addition to the above we state, from personal knowledge, that to press the finger on the upper lip, just below the nose, will make the severest premonitory symptoms of a *sneeze* pass off harmless. We have found the remedy useful many a time in creeping on game in the woods.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Profit of Hops.—Mr. H. H. Potter, of Sauk county, Wisconsin, contributes an article to the *Prairie Farmer*, stating that he raised on four acres of land, $4,000 worth of hops, estimating the hops at fifty cents a pound. This crop was raised on a Timothy sod.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Humorous.

Brains a king—Industry prime minister.

A rare combination—dollars and cents.

What prevents the river running away? Why it's *tide up.*

Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

Why an apothecary sells cod-liver oil. To replenish his *coughers* (coffers).

Wanted, the receipt which is given when a gentleman "pays his respects."

Toss a chimney-sweep into the river if you would make a clean sweep.

"You are too pointed," as the muffin said to the toasting-fork.

I'll make a man of you," as the sculptor said to the marble.

Every thirsty dog, when he finds water turns lap-dog.

Charity covers a multitude of sins; the tailor a multitude of sinners.

What is that which is so brittle, that if you name it you are sure to break it? Silence.

The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good large heart in it.

Sin is as much a forerunner of misery as the forward wheels of a coach are of the hind ones.

There is a girl in Maryland who weighs over four hundred pounds. A nice arm-full for somebody.

If all the world's a stage, many a chap of our acquaintance would like mightily to be a stage driver.

Caught in her own net, as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hitched in her crinoline.

Any thing to please the child, as the nurse said when she let the baby crawl out of the third story window.

Why isn't a boy like a pretty bonnet? Because the one becomes a woman, the other don't.

In the beginning woman consisted of a single rib. Now she's all ribs, from her belt to the rim of her petticoats.

Why is an axe like coffee? It must be ground before it can be used.

A woman may speak as many tongues as she will, but don't let her do it with too long a one of her own.

"Sam, why am de hogs de most intelligent folks in de world?" Because dey nose everything."

Aunt Betsy says, "a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own." Aunt Betsy is right.

Why does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It has a pupil under the lash.

Why are a country girl's cheeks like French calico? Because they are "warranted to wash and retain their color."

"There are ties that never should be severed," as the ill-used wife said when she found her brute of a husband hanging in the hay-loft.

The old bachelor who had been waiting for the lapse of ages, has finally tried the laps of young ladies, and is quite pleased with the result.

Lucy Stone once said: "There is cotton in the ears of man, and hope in the bosom of woman?" Lucy made a mistake, and get the cotton in the wrong place.

"Isaac, my son, let the good book be a lamp unto thy path." "Mother," roplied the thoughtful Isaac, "I should think that was making light of sacred things."

Sally, said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, keep away from me or you will set me me on fire. No danger of that, replied Sally, you are too green to burn.

An editor, who was asked to respond to a toast to woman, declined on the ground that woman is able to speak for herself, and any man who undertakes to do it for her will get himself into trouble.

Two Irishmen were travelling when they stopped to examine a guide board. "Twelve miles to Portland," said one. "Just sex miles apiece," said the other. And they trudged on, apparently well satisfied at the small distance.

A farmer's boy was told to give the cows some cabbages, and to give the cow that yielded the most milk the largest share. He literally obeyed the order, and deposited the largrst share on the pump.

"Boys what is all that noise in school?" "It's Bill Sikes imitating a locomotive." "Come up here William; if you have turned into a locomotive, it's time you were switched off.

Foote, praising the hospitality of the Irish after one of his trips to the sister kingdom, a gentleman asked him whether he had ever been at Cork. "No sir," replied Foote, "but I have seen many drawings of it."

When an Irish priest rebuked his parishioner for drunkenness, and told him that "whenever he entered an ale house to drink his guardian angel stood weeping at the door." "And ef he had sixpence he'd be in himself," was Pat's reply.

"My Dear," said a gentleman to a young lady, whom he hoped to marry, "do you intend to make a fool of me?"

"No," replied the lady, "Nature has saved me the trouble."

The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture:

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

"Dat may be," soliloquised Sambo—"but when dat man died de Lord din't owe him a red cent."

Receipts that never Fail.——To destroy rats—catch them one by one and flatten their heads with a lemon squeezer.

To kill cockroaches—get a heavy pair of boots, then catch your roaches and put them in a barrel, and then get in yourself and dance.

To kill bed bugs—chain their hind legs to a tree, then go round in front and make mouths at them.

To catch mice—on going to bed put crumbs of cheese in your mouth, and lie with it open and when a mouse's whiskers tickle your throat—bite.

To prevent dogs going mad—cut their tails off just behind their ears.

To make hens lay—hit them each a wrap on the head with a heavy stick.

To prevent hogs from crawling under your front gate—take your gate off the hinges and carry it into the cellar.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from Jan. 4, A. D. 1866, to Jan. 9, A. D. 1867.

Treasurer,		Dr.	
To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited,		$8,298	24
To amount of tax received from collectors:			
Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1858	152	84
R D Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	25	00
T M Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	76	91
William Phillips, Bedford twp.,	do	47	19
Philip Hardman, Camb. Valley	do	5	10
J R Durborrow, Woodberry M	do	282	20
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	1863	561	11
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	367	72
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	do	50	00
William Stuckey, Monroe	do	114	70
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.	do	58	84
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	65	52
George Beegle, Union	do	73	67
E F Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	532	10
Henry Beegle, Union	do	1366	82
John C Figard, Broad Top,	do	639	77
John C Black, Bloody Run	do	115	00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain.	do	606	83
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley,	do	425	00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	135	16
George Gardill, Juniata	do	258	03
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry,	do	127	00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty,	do	83	58
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	do	19	64
David H Bowser, Napier	do	519	09
P M Barton, Providence E.	do	239	37
George Baughman, Providence W.	do	55	33
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	569	56
Westley Perdew, Southampton	do	172	91
N N Koons, Snake Spring	do	113	44
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg	do	100	00
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	506	05
Solomon Barley, Woodberay M	do	737	29
Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S.	do	1221	73
John C Figard, Broad Top	1866	783	84
Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	200	00
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	350	00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	200	00
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	185	00
James Fink, Hopewell	do	282	00
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	150	00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	300	00
John McLain, Liberty,	do	60	00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	715	00
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	347	00
Uriah Melott, Providence E.	do	195	00
John Kinsey, Schellsburg,	do	57	00
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	249	00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	362	11
To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license		210	00
To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison twps. on bridge		800	00
To money received from sales of estrays		31	67
To money received on Treasurer's deeds		26	00
To money received on 14th sold at Court House		2	75
To costs in Commonw'h v. S Amick et.al		32	30
To amount received on sale of unseated lands,		790	82
To amount received on bounty fund,		58	40
To sundry refunding checks		331	20
Total charges,		$25,351	91

Treasurer,	Cr.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Petit Jurors, February term.	$452 34
Grand Jurors. do do	171 10
Petit Jurors, special court	449 90
Petit Jurors, September term	336 88
Grand Jurors do do	142 10
Petit Jurors, November do	383 25
Grand Jurors do do	142 59
Petit Jurors May do	261 73
Grand Jurors do do	127 59
Fox and wild cat scalps	327 53
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner,	48 00
William Kirk, do do	48 00
J G Fisher, clerk do do	24 00
Tip-staves	199 83
Talesmen	99 22
Court-crier	48 00
Assessors making assessment returns	205 61
Constable's returns	565 75
George Reades, Commissioner's salary	233 00
Michael Wertz, do do	141 00
Michael Ritchey do do	124 00
David Howsare do do	16 00
J G Fisher clerk to do	250 00
J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	1187 72
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	692 00
do costs on comm'h cases	78 98
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond,	201 86
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Stokenius	25 51
Metropolitan Insurance company	90 50
John Harris arresting Walker alias Romdolf	20 00
Expenses of Spring election	241 04
do October election	414 42
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, &c.	72 50
Jno C Figard, money over paid on State tax	110 53
Rupp, Shannon & Co. chairs for court House	128 64
Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run	200 00
Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c. for same	50 00
O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary	150 50
G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c.	300 29
B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods	29 65
W G Perry, dockets for Prothonotary's office	51 00
Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing	681 50
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing	562 20
Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail	6 00
Expenses of road views	232 00
do bridge do	26 95
do do sales	17 35
John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house	164 90
B W Garretson, building bridge at Bgolf's	950 00
John G Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house	71 00
William Beegle, bounty and interest	29 67
A B Cramer, bill of goods	25 58
Matting for court house, chandeliers, &c.	150 53
B W Garretson, lumber for court house	11 94
Wm Troutman, painting court house	245 00
Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863,	335 39
S L Russell, overpaid on unseated lands,	112 84
Money overpaid on duplicates for which treasurer is charged	224 53
Jamer B Farquhar, money overpaid on militia fund	499 75
Henry Nicodemus, costs on commonwealth cases,	35 51
Geo. Mardorff, money paid for slate roof	545 08
John Sill, interest on note	60 00
Geo W Gibbony, bridge at Stonerstown	500 00
J W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed	44 53
Revenue stamps and postage for commissioner's office	46 43
S L Russell, services at Harrisburg,	40 00
Wood and coal for public buildings	180 98
Henry Nicodemus, money wrongly paid on treasurer's deed	32 37
Stationery for commissioner's office	40 31
John Aldstadt, bill of goods for jail	160 93
Tobias Boor, building bridge in Cumberland Valley	200 00
Jacob A Sleek and Adam Diehl, coal and wood for jail	109 90
Costs paid to Justices and constables in commonwealth cases	127 19
George Mardorff, advertising unseated lands	41 00
Wm Hartley, oils, paints, nails, &c.	146 39
George Blackburn, building bridge at Statler's	639 36
Lath, lime, and hauling sand for court house	58 20
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth cases	1093 92
John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth vs. Wertz & May	44 38
R Leo, book case and chairs for court house	32 80
Williams, Orne & co, window shades and carpet	138 47
Henry Nicodemus, examining dockets and swearing assessors	42 50
Castleton Ake, building bridge at Mowry's,	1105 00
Simon Nycum, plank on bridge in East Providence tp.	18 90
Hartley & Metzgar, freight on slate	81 00
Lumber for repairing court house	72 12
Matthew Spidle, painting court house,	208 12
Isaac Mengel, freight on chairs,	22 20
Daniel Miller, plastering court house	105 25
Work in repairing, roofing and whitewashing court house,	162 80
Jacob Semler, hobbling prisoners	44 00
Isaac Mengel, meals furnished jurors	8 00
O E Shannon, for having dockets bound in Prothonotary's office,	20 00
Philip Little, hauling slate from Mount Dallas,	30 04
Advertising horse thieves	286 70
Mary Norris, scrubbing offices in court house,	36 50
William Keyser, bridge order,	500 00
James H Moorhead, repairing bridge at Wisegarver's	95 00
Harry Drollinger, Hopewell bridge	51 10
George Mardorff, treasurer's deed to commissioners	54 37
Conrad Feaster, building bridge at Shawnee Run	80 00
Special election in Saxton borough	10 50
David Brown, on Blackburn's order,	10 80
Michael Reed, Esq., bridge plans	6 00
O E Shannon, fees as prothonotary	00120
Treasurer's salary,	300 00
Revenue stamps and postage	30 00
Allowance on old account	10 00
Expenses on sales of unseated lands	40 00
Bank note detector	1 50
Certified copy of huckster's law	1 50
Huckster's blanks	7 00
Auditors and clerk	100 00
Chas Merwine, attending auditors	6 00
Total credits,	$21,247 66
Charges,	$25,351 91
Credits,	21,247 56
Balance in county treasury,	$4,104 25

Moneys due and owing to Bedford County from Collectors, and others, for 1866 and previous years.

From Collectors:		*County:*	*State:*
J A Osborn, Broad Top,	1857,	106 69	76 01
L Evans, do do	1858,	289 67	230 46
J C Morgart, C. Valley, do		89 23	100 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	1863,	750 40	
Sam'l Beckley, St Clair,	1864,	94 00	7 50
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	1864,	25 00	
J C Black, do do	1865,		23 84
Arch Blair, C. Valley,	do	174 00	64 98
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	138 41	
W. Perdew, Southampton,	do	368 41	67 20
S Crissman, Woodberry S,	do	10 16	
E F Kerr, Bedford borough	1866,	1964 19	163 02
Hen. Moses, Bedford tp.,	do	1793 68	230 00
J C Figart, Broad Top,	do	1264 79	163 24
J Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	177 70	43 36
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	935 00	557 06
Henry Hite, C. Valley,	do	750 11	134 71
A W Shoemaker, Harrison,	do	295 39	42 91
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	300 22	25 94
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	491 03	79 12
John McLain, Liberty,	do	462 66	43 16
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe,	do	128 82	54 17
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	826 45	112 49
U Melloti, Providence E.	do	485 17	31 22
J H H Sparks, do W.	do	465 81	224 81
John Kemery, Schellsburg,	do	184 87	42 98
W Grisinger, Snake Spring,	do	718 26	167 53
M Tewell, Southampton,	do	414 35	67 61
Henry F Smith, St. Clair,	do	1377 92	51 72
Henry Corle, Union,	do	959 97	227 17
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	do	1741 95	179 76
M Brumbaugh, do S.	do	1818 16	291 98
To amount due from former treasurers:			
A J Sansom, late treasurer,		100 00	
J B Farquhar, do		927 82	
Jacob D Fetter, mistake in acc't		60 84	
		$20,577.41	$3,991.29

Moneys due and owed by Bedford county.

The county of Bedford owes John Sill, on note, $2000 00

The State claims from Bedford county, on account, half mill tax on real estate and fine, under act of 1865, about $8080 00

Treasurer,	Dr.
To militia tax received from collectors	$102 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
To amount paid for assessing and making duplicates and rolls of militia,	80 00
Balance in treasury,	$22 00

Bedford County, SS:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of George Mardorff, Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D., 1866, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands, this 9th day of January, 1867.

DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. Kerr, Clerk.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania:

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 4, 1866, to January 9, 1868.

Treasurer,		Dr.	
To amount received from collectors of taxes for 1866 and previous years,		$8965	66
Treasurer,		Cr.	
By receipt of State Treasurer, dated	March 2, 1866,	$3000	00
do	do Aug. 3, 1866,	2500	00
do	do Oct'r. 2, 1866,	4000	00
do	do Jan. 3, 1867,	1560	50
Associate Judges' salary, as per receipt, dated January 3, 1867,		439	50
Treasurer's per centage,		115	00
Credits,		$11,615	00
Charges,		8,649	34
		$2,649	34

MERCHANTS' LICENSES.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount of mercantile license for the year 1866,	$837 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
By Treasurer's commission $41 85	
Durborrow & Lutz, Advertizing list of retailers, 13 70	
Meyers & Mengel, do 13 70	
	$69 25
Amount due State,	$767 75

TAVERN LICENSES.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$805 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
By Treasurer's per centage,	40 25
Balance due State,	$764 75

EATING HOUSES.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$100 00
Tressurer,	Cr.
By per centage to Treasurer,	5 00
Amount due State,	$95 00

BANKING HOUSES.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$20 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
By Treasurer's per centage,	1 00
Balance due State,	$19 00

DISTILLERIES.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1866,	$45 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
By per centage to Treasurer,	2 25
Amount due State,	$42 75

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between George Mardorff, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1867.

DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. Kerr, Clerk.
Feb. 8, 4t.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowmen Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar8:1yr Bedford, Pa.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. It is devoted to

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

It contains the best Tales and Stories from Dickens, Chambers' Journal and other Foreign Periodicals, and in addition a portion of its contents are devoted to

The best Popular Tales,
The best Domestic Stories,
The best Sketches of Travel,
The best Papers on Popular Science,
The best short Popular Essays,
The best Poems, Biographies,
&c. &c.

ORIGINAL MATTER by the most distinguished native authors.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the Largest TEN CENT Magazine in America.

It will be furnished on the following Terms:

One copy one year, $4; two copies one year, $7; one copy three months, $1; five copies one year, and one extra to Agent, $20.

Monthly parts in a handsome colored cover 50 cents each, or $5 per year.

ALFRED GAGE & CO., Publishers,
No. 77 Beekman St., N. Y.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H.SHIRES

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
ulyl28,65:1yr.

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
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PROGRAMMES,
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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leontine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTM